

That girl in the bathing suit is back on the covers of the magazines.

Some folk can tell bigger tales than the man who has a home garden.

The poor mark who follows the race horse betting odds never gets even.

Threats to deport radicals will be more effective after we have deported a few.

The last few days have been conducive to a full development of corn and corns.

It is true as that scientist says that we're all crazy, a lot of things are explained.

The sentimental and temperamental witness doesn't always do his cause any good.

Anyway, it will be a long time ere another nation pins its hopes to the submarine.

A fellow doesn't have to own many hogs before he can get a rating in Bradstreet's.

China is not making a much better showing in diplomacy than she has made in war.

Lots of folks are camping out this summer, some from choice and others from necessity.

A soviet government is as inviting a target for the "reds" as any other kind of government.

These days the advertisements are so interesting that one scarcely finds time to read all the news.

Maybe the girls' ears are not so large as the size of the roll of hair that hides them would indicate.

Men do not have to be unselfish to recognize that what is best for the rest of the world is best for them.

The man who has to eat his own words is sometimes justified in complaining of the cost of his food.

The only anarchist who is credited with a good action is the one who blew himself up; and that was accidental.

It is really too bad if Naturalist Garner has discovered an ape that can talk. There is too much of that now.

The thermometer is making it very difficult for the thrifty citizen to keep his mind on next winter's coal supply.

It is hardly correct to speak of those minor conflicts as "wars." Many of them are merely aggravated race riots.

A number of convivial people are becoming reconciled to the idea that life can be enjoyed without a series of next morning headaches.

The aerial liners have been pledged not to drive out the old-fashioned steamships this summer in the competition for European travel.

Some folk can die peacefully because they know the survivors never will have an opportunity to litigate over the estate.

It would be a poor living the millinery salesmen's wives would have if their husbands didn't try to please other women.

Tailors announce men's clothing will go to \$75 a suit next year. This will probably encourage barrel manufacturers to boost their prices.

When a fellow says, "I've got some money comin' to me," you had better move on if you would be spared the trouble of refusing a loan.

Anarchist recruits are likely to be scarce since it has become understood that one of the obligations of the cult is to carry TNT around in a suitcase.

The burning of the Yildiz Kiosk leaves the Sultan homeless, but as he was already practically countryless a little more or less will make no difference.

The Yank who has just come back from over there will observe the Fourth of July: "I suppose they think they are making some noise."

Hardly a day goes by without a sign, somewhere, that the world is getting better. The man who introduced jazz in London has apologized.

The former crown prince of Germany comes out in print and denies that he is an idiot, as has been popularly supposed. Which strikes us as an idiotic thing to do.

There's only one thing worse than posing as an army officer among college men who have worn the uniform, and that is the punishment meted out.

The great decision in a woman's life is whether to do her own housework or be happy or whether to worry herself to death over the servant problem.

If the Russians had a couple of major leagues with a corps of arbitrary unpires the bolsheviks would have other things to think about besides massacres.

Fears that American boys would learn to like France better than the U. S. A. have proved entirely without foundation.

HARVEST CANTALOUPE AND WATERMELONS BY MILLIONS FROM CALIFORNIA FIELDS



Loading a Motortruck With Melons in the Field—The Melons Having Been Previously Laid in the Runs Are Passed From Hand to Hand and Then Into the Motortruck.

Comparatively few of us know of the care and attention given to Friend Melon, from the time he is plucked to the moment he invites our attention at our table.

The Brawley fields in California average 350 cars of melons a day during the cantaloupe season, and the melon season lasts about fifty days. Thousands of men work in the fields picking cantaloupes and watermelons, passing them from one to another, then to motortrucks which take them to rail-

way terminals, where they are crated and placed in refrigerator cars.

The cars come into the station loaded with the ice, the ice is unloaded, the crates shoved in, the ice put in the ice-boxes and the cars start on their way. Thirty-eight 300-pound crates of ice go into each car and the ice is changed nine times between the starting point and Chicago. The cost in ice alone is \$75 per car. Twenty-five to thirty tons of melons are shipped in each car.

MOTORS TO HAUL FARM PRODUCTS

Successful Solution of Short-Haul Problem Confronting Transportation Expert.

POPULAR METHOD OF MOVING

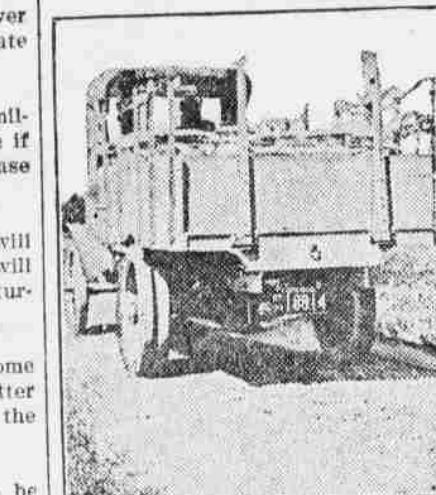
Rural Freight Now Hauled by Farmer Who Owns Truck and Handles His Own Marketing as Well as That of Neighbor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hauling farm produce to market in motortrucks represents one means of the successful solution of the "short haul," one of the most difficult problems which confronts the transportation expert.

Method Is Popular.

Failure of railroads to keep pace with the expansion of the short-haul business, the development of the producing areas adjoining the larger cities in proportion to the production demands asked of them, and the upbuilding of the motortruck manufacturing



Motor Truck Used for Carrying Milk to Market.

activities, as well as the recent war emergency crisis, have popularized this method of moving farm produce to market.

Survey Is Made.

The bureau of markets conducted an extensive survey of sixty motor routes to ascertain the defective practices and as far as possible to suggest improvement which would stabilize the industry. The bureau found that rural freight is hauled by the farmer who owns a truck and handles his personal marketing as well as that of his neighbor by motor, by the local truck operators who haul farm produce as a business, by the local automobile or truck agencies that operate transportation trucks as a side line, by the city transfer company which also engages in rural hauling, and by the large corporation which operates a fleet of trucks over a wide range of territory. Naturally with such a diversity in the hauling agencies, there is a similarly wide range in their methods of doing business.

Grease the Universal Joints.

These are perhaps the most neglected parts of the mechanism, because they are generally the hardest to get at. The universals must be kept properly lubricated or they will develop intensive wear.

Save the Nut.

When bolting parts together, do not try to make the nut pull the bolt through if the latter sticks. Take a hammer and drive the bolt into place. Otherwise the threads are likely to be ruined.

DAMPNESS IS HARD ON TIRES

Water Inside of Breaker Causes Rapid Disintegration—Good Roads Are Favored.

Wet weather is very destructive to tires that are partly worn out. The average motorist is apt to think of his tires as being made of rubber, and therefore waterproof.

A partly worn tire is a long ways from being waterproof, however, and the other materials that enter into its construction are decidedly subject to damage from water. When water gets inside the breaker strip of a tire and into the fabric and friction gum, it causes rapid disintegration. One reason why our good roads make tires last longer is that they dry quickly after rain. About the only good thing that can be said for our dry winter is the fact that tires last longer.

FOR CLEANING VALVE STEMS

Simple Way Is to Inject Little Kerosene—Oil Softens and Washes Off Carbon.

A simple way of cleaning valve stems which are under suspicion of harboring carbon deposits is to inject a little kerosene in the air valve of the carburetor while the engine is running. In this way a little of the kerosene finds its way down the valve stem and softens and washes off the carbon. It is no bad idea to do this once a month or so.

KEEP RADIATOR WELL FILLED

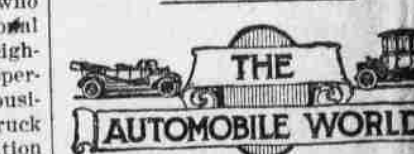
Driver Who Is Careful of His Machine Will Add a Little Water Frequently.

When the cooling system is kept in motion by thermo-siphon action, it is quite important that the radiator be kept reasonably full in order that there be a back resistance to aid in forcing the water forward. It is good engine care to frequently add a little water, instead of waiting for the engine to knock for water.

TO GET CLEAR RAIN VISION

Nothing Is Better Than Kerosene and Glycerin Mixed for Cleaning the Windshield.

It frequently comes in handy to know that a little bottle of kerosene and glycerin mixed in equal parts will clear the glass of the windshield of raindrops and give clear vision ahead. This compound operates to spread the rain drops in a thin even sheet all over the surface instead of letting it stand in globules.



The manufacturers of cars, trucks and parts now employ more than 1,000,000 men and women. This does not include accessory manufacturers, or the men employed in garages, repair shops and new or used car sales establishments.

If every passenger car now in use in the United States traveled only 3,000 miles a year, a low average, and carried three passengers each mile covered, the total passenger mileage would be approximately 45,000,000.

The wholesale value of approximately 20,000,000 tires to be manufactured this year will probably exceed \$600,000,000.

There are 550 manufacturers of finished cars and trucks and about 7,000 concerns manufacturing some parts of a finished car or truck.

ACTIVITIES OF I. W. W. REVEALED

Marine Workers of Many Countries to Be Formed Into "One Big Union."

MOVEMENT WELL UNDER WAY

Documents Show That South American Nations, With Ireland, Spain and Holland, Are Concerned—General News of Labor.

A plan of the I. W. W. to organize the marine workers of several European and South American countries into "one big union" was disclosed in letters seized in the raid on the New York headquarters of the organization a few weeks ago and submitted as evidence when the joint legislative committee resumed its inquiry into radical and seditious activities in New York state.

The letters, written by various organization officials, showed that marine workers were being organized into the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial union No. 8 of the I. W. W. One of the documents read into the record, dated Chicago, June 10, was written by James Scott, who had been made acting secretary and treasurer of the union.

It stated that efforts were under way to organize the transport workers of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Ireland, Spain and Holland, and that operations would be extended to other countries as funds became available.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Ten thousand waiters went on strike at Paris, France, for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

Two hundred and fifty members of the British parliament signed a proclamation opposing nationalization of industries. A new drastic scheme of rationing is said to be forthcoming soon.

Employees of the Vulcan Louisville Smelting company of North Chicago, numbering 150, went on strike because the demands for 55 cents an hour were refused. They were receiving 46 cents. The men also demand time and a half for overtime.

By a vote of 2 to 1, the delegates to the eleventh district convention of the United Mine Workers of America, representing 30,000 coal miners of Indiana, voted against asking congress to legalize 24 per cent beer as a non-intoxicating beverage.

While British union leaders were discussing the government's demand for guarantees that no strikes be called in the coal mines for three months, 150,000 miners struck in the Yorkshire district. Thirteen hundred miners have struck in Kent.

Striking candymakers at Chicago voted to go back to work. The manufacturers refused to allow them a "closed shop," but did give them a 44-hour week with pay at the rate of 53 hours, time and one-half for overtime, and double time pay for Sundays and holidays.

Elevated, subway and street car service in Boston and its suburbs was completely paralyzed when 7,800 men and women employees of the Boston Elevated Railway company went on strike. Over a million and a half persons were left without street railway transportation service.

At the Pennsylvania Railroad System federation's convention the delegates went on record as endorsing the strike of 10,000 workmen of the Willys-Overland automobile plants in Toledo. W. F. Hershey of Pitsburg, Pa., president of the blacksmiths' organization, said the federation pledged itself to support the Toledo workmen in their demands for an eight-hour day and recognition of the union.

A shrewd blow has been struck at the "One Big Union" scheme by the federal council of the Australian Workers' union, one of the most powerful in Australia. In a manifesto issued to members of the A. W. U. the federal council states that, having dealt exhaustively with the "One Big Union" scheme the executive council of the A. W. U. has unanimously rejected it.

An agreement for a new wage scale providing an increase of \$1 a day for mine and smelter employees of the Anaconda Copper Mining company at Butte, Mont., and at Great Falls and Anaconda, was reached at a conference between C. F. Kelley, president of the company, and representatives of the employees. The agreement, if accepted by the labor unions, will become effective as of July 1 last, and restores the wage scale in effect prior to the wage reduction of last February. It would remain in effect for one year.

The corner stone of the new building of the International Association of Machinists at Washington was laid by officers of that organization a short time ago.

The American Flint Glass Workers closed their forty-third convention at Bellaire, O., selecting Atlantic City for the 1920 convention. President William P. Clarke of Toledo was re-elected and his salary raised to \$5,000. Other officers elected were: Vice president, J. M. Gilhooley; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Shipman; and assistant secretary-treasurer, Harry Cook, all of Toledo.

STRIKERS TO BE EXPELLED

International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Takes Drastic Action in Canada.

All members of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in the Winnipeg (Manitoba) district, who participated in the recent general strike, which the brotherhood considers illegal, will be expelled from the union, James Murdock, vice president of the organization, said. This policy will be maintained, he declared, even if it means the elimination of every lodge in this district.

Fifty-one members of one Canadian lodge already have been expelled. Some of the men have been members of the brotherhood for 25 years.

They may, in six months' time, make application for readmission and if permission is given by the grand lodge they may again become members of the organization.

Trials of other members in this connection are proceeding.

IN THE LABOR WORLD

The Winnipeg (Manitoba) Trades and Labor council almost unanimously voted in favor of the "one big union."

Germany finds that propaganda is not so attractive when viewed from the muzzle end.

Norwalk (O.) telephone girls who threatened to strike decided to continue work when the two companies offered an increase in wages and other concessions.

Denver's street car strike ended, following a conference between Mayor Devey C. Bailey, his cabinet and Charles Boettcher, chairman of the board of directors of the Denver Tramway company.

Twenty-five freight engineers of the Cincinnati-New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad between Danville, Ky., and Oakdale, Tenn., went on strike as a protest against the use of the big Mogul engines.

From the wide variety of opinions about the labor situation, it seems to be clear that labor is at least poorly distributed, with some localities full of jobless men and others suffering from manless jobs.

The Tri-Mountain, Baltic, Champion and Michigan Smelting companies, Houghton, Mich., announced a resumption of a former high scale of wages in effect before June 15. This means an increase in pay to 3,000 copper mining employees.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, has addressed a letter to 150 Chicago manufacturers of women's waists asking for a conference to look into alleged grievances of the workers. He says they want a 44-hour week, a union scale of wages, and better working conditions.

By an award signed on June 30 by Judge Snider of Hamilton and Fred Bancroft of Toronto, over 400 hoot and shoe workers employed in three large Toronto factories obtain a 40 1/2-hour week, with increased pay for hourly piece-workers, in proportion to the reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, with wages dating back to May 1 for two factories and June 1 for one.

It is learned that Henry Ford has decided to increase the minimum wage of Ford Motor company employees to \$7 per day. More than 30,000 employees will be affected by the increase. The present minimum wage of \$6 a day was fixed January 1 last. The Detroit Journal says it is proposed through the reorganization of the Ford Motor company to make it possible for employees to share in the dividends.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters issued an official statement from headquarters that 8,000 pottery workers in the United States will submit a demand for a 25 per cent wage increase to the manufacturers at a meeting in September. The present wage scale expires October 1, and in addition to the increase the new scale will contain a provision for an eight-hour day with four working hours on Saturdays.

Conductors and motormen of the Indianapolis Street Railway company have received an increase of 3 cents an hour. The new schedule ranges from 37 to 42 cents an hour. The company estimates that the increase will amount to \$125,000 annually. In announcing the increase the company says it "will rely on the co-operation of those in authority to grant additional revenues, which will be required to enable the company to discharge its full obligations."

Demands of union corset workers of Bridgeport, Conn., for wage increases and improved working conditions were met with the announcement of the Warner Brothers company that the factory, employing 2,500 hands, will be closed indefinitely. The plant is the largest corset manufacturing firm in Bridgeport, which has three others, each employing less than 500. The union workers asked for a 50 per cent increase in wages and substitution of the 44-hour week for the present 48-hour schedule.

The waiters' strike at Paris, France, has been settled, an agreement being reached between representatives of the strikers and the employers at the ministry of labor. All cafes and restaurants reopened.

A minimum wage of \$16.50 a week for women employed in all mercantile establishments in Washington, has been agreed upon by a conference of employers and workers which was called by the minimum wage board of the District of Columbia. The scale is said to be the highest yet reached through minimum wage legislation for women.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONAHAN, Mitchell, Ind.



Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THEY SPREAD DISEASE. DAILY KILLER. Strips and kills all flies. Non-staining, convenient and safe. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over. No need of oil or anything. Guaranteed.

FLY KILLER. By EXPRESS, prepaid, U. S. 2c. HAROLD SOMERS, 109 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Cause is Dandruff and Itching. The Remedy Your Hair Cuticura. All druggists. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 5, Boston.



is easy to use

No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorless and colorless, the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sinks, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for tubs, bathtubs, and the floor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half. MAKES PURE SOAP. Banner Lye, 4 1/2 pounds of kitchen grease, ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large kettles), and you have 30 gallons of best hard soap or 30 gallons of soft soap. Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggist. Write to us for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye," and how to use it. The Penn Chemical Works Philadelphia USA

Yes, From Boston.

In one of the southern training camps a profane and perspiring infantry sergeant was doing his best to pound into the heads of a squad of exceedingly raw "rookies" the rudiments of military science.

When the sergeant gave an order each willing recruit of the squad made a commendable effort to execute it, but every little rookie had a movement all his own, with highly unsatisfactory results.

"As you were!" bawled the sergeant. At this point the proceedings were interrupted by a recruit from Boston, who, before enlisting, had been a Harvard student.

"Beg pardon, sawgeant," said he, "but wouldn't it be monn propah to say: 'You will restash the status quo ante?'"—Cartoons Magazine.

No References.

Jones—"Have you references from your former employer?" Typist—"Well, no; I'm unfortunately married to him."

IF THIN AND NERVOUS, TRY PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

When one stops to consider the host of thin people who are searching continually for some method by which they may increase their flesh to normal proportions by the filling out of ugly hollows, the rounding off of protruding angles with the attendant bloom of health and attractiveness, it is no wonder that many and varied suggestions along this line appear from time to time in public print.

While excessive thinness might be attributed to various and subtle causes in different individuals it is a well-known fact that the lack of sufficient phosphorus in the human system is very largely responsible for this condition. Experiments on humans and animals by many scientists have demonstrated beyond question of doubt that a body deficient in phosphorus becomes nervous, sickly and thin. A noted author and professor in his book, "Chemistry and Food Nutrition," published in 1914, says: "It is the amount of phosphorus required for the normal nutrition of man is seriously underestimated in many of our standard text books."

It seems to be well established that this deficiency in phosphorus may now be met by the use of an organic phosphate known throughout English speaking countries as Bitro-Phosphate. Through the assimilation of this phosphate by the nerve tissue the phosphoric content when absorbed in the amount normally required by nature soon produces a welcome change in our body and mind. Nerve tension disappears, vigor and strength replace weakness and lack of energy, and the whole body soon loses its ugly hollows and abrupt angles, becoming enveloped in a glow of perfect health and beauty and the will and strength to be up and doing.

CAUTION.—While Bitro-Phosphate is unsurpassed as a tonic, it is not a stimulant. It does not, therefore, take the place of stimulants, but it does not desire to put on flesh without extra care in avoiding fat-producing foods.